

Daily Worker

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Trigger-Happy Cop Kills Negro Laborer in Harlem

—briefs—

Sen. Duff Opposes 'Inquisitions'

Sen. James H. Duff (R-Pa) said Tuesday night that some Congressional inquiries seem to "border on inquisitorial methods." Duff was interviewed on the "See It Now" TV program on Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's methods.

McCarthy Losing Telegram Battle

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Presidential press secretary James C. Hagerty said today the Administration's side is "slightly ahead" in the battle of telegrams between the White House and Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy.

Hagerty announced the White House had issued its "last word" on the subject of the "McCarthy telegrams."

The contest stems from an appeal made by McCarthy (R-Wis) last Thursday that persons wire or write President Eisenhower protesting U. S. aid to allies who trade with China.

Hagerty said about 25,000 telegrams and the same number of letters had been received.

Resume Transit Pay Parleys Tomorrow

Negotiations between the CIO Transport Workers Union and the New York City Transit Authority for a contract for 44,000 municipal transit workers are scheduled to resume 2 p.m. tomorrow with subcommittees of TWU and the Authority discussing the issues.

The full bargaining committee of the union will meet Monday with the full negotiating committee of the Authority.

Bagel Strike In 18th Day

The strike of 45 drivers who deliver bagels, doughnut-shaped hard rolls, to retail stores, continued for the 18th day yesterday.

No new date was set for a negotiating meeting between the drivers and representatives of the bakeries.

AFL Strikes Spread In Pittsburgh Stores

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 9.—AFL strikes spread today in Pittsburgh stores.

The AFL Teamsters, key union in the 12-day dispute, called a walkout of drivers against United Parcel Service, delivery firm serving four big department stores and a half dozen specialty firms.

The new strike call brought to 19 the number of stores affected by walkouts. Five AFL unions were involved.

In addition to the truck drivers, warehousemen, building service workers, retail clerks and office personnel joined in some of the walkouts.

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Robert Jones, a 32-year-old Negro laborer, was shot in the back and killed on a Harlem street Tuesday night by a trigger-happy cop as he left the scene of an argument over a 25-cent cobbler's bill.

Jones, of 305 W. 114 St., had called at a nearby cobbler's shop to pick up a woman's utility bag he had left for repairs. According to police, he got into an argument with the owner, James Guy, over the price, allegedly struck Guy and then fled.

Patrolman Ray Robin of the West 123 St. Station came by in a radio car, and apparently anxious for a chance to use his gun, fired four shots after the unarmed Jones, one of which wounded Jones fatally in the back. He died shortly afterward in Harlem Hospital.

Judge Asks for Briefs On Thompson Case by Tomorrow

By MILTON HOWARD

Neither the prosecution nor presiding Judge Gregory F. Noonan could explain why Robert Thompson, chairman of the New York Communist Party, is being singled out for "contempt" when no previous cases of this kind are on record.

Both the prosecution and the defense rested yesterday as Judge Noonan reserved decision and asked both sides to present briefs on the point of law at issue by tomorrow at 4 p.m. Judge Noonan had originally stated next Monday as the date, but defense attorney Mary Kaufman, asked that it be put earlier.

She cited the fact that the physicians treating Thompson after the murderous assault upon him, which required a brain operation, had urged at least six weeks rest and proper care before standing trial. But conditions in the Tombs Prison where Thompson is now held are such as to make a speedy conclusion of the proceedings necessary, she said.

TWO MAIN POINTS

As the prosecution concluded its case this morning, it became evident that it was carefully evading two of the main points in the defense.

The first point is that never in all the country's legal history has there ever been any indictment for contempt in cases where there was a non-appearance of convicted persons, and that the Thompson case is politically motivated by McCarthyism.

The second point is that the prosecution had signally failed to prove the legal point asserted as necessary by the Circuit Court of Appeals in the case of Gus Hall, national secretary of the C. P., similarly indicted, and jailed for three years, under a "contempt" charge after being condemned to a five year term under the thought

An Appeal to Our New York Readers

We appeal to our New York readers:

The Daily Worker \$80,000 fund campaign has now gone almost a month beyond the period we figured would be needed. Readers in every state outside of New York and Pennsylvania have come through with their pledges as scheduled, but we still have more than \$6,000 to go.

We hate to keep raising alarms, but we are in a critical financial condition as a result of the New York delay in completing the campaign.

At the recent rate, we will not get through until after Christ-

Needed: A-Bomb Ban!

An Editorial

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S atomic energy plan and the Bermuda Conference decisions represent attempts by the Wall Street monopolists and their Anglo-French partners to answer the powerful universal clamor for an end to the cold war.

They are attempts to answer the questions which millions of the world's people—including Americans—are asking: "Why does Washington refuse to negotiate with the Soviet Union? Why does the U.S. Government continue to brandish the atom and hydrogen bombs when their use will mean a global catastrophe?"

Hence, both Eisenhower's plan and the Bermuda decision represent big setbacks for the disastrous Wall Street foreign policy which the Eisenhower Administration is pressing, and its McCarthyite component stoutly trying to speed up.

Both pronouncements will be judged according as they contribute to an ending of the cold war. They will be judged by the American people according as they serve our national interest, which so imperatively requires an end of the cold war.

Does either pronouncement serve this aim?

ON ITS FACE, the President's proposal for a UN-controlled world uranium pool geared to peace can become merely a fresh coat of camouflage for intensifying the atomic weapons race.

Although Eisenhower admits there can be no such thing as superiority over the Soviet Union in this race, under his proposal, the atomic weapon stockpiles already accumulated would remain untouched.

Certainly neither the British and French, nor the other countries of the world, will fail to see that the State Department's bloc of satellite votes in the 60-members UN Assembly would actually mean that a UN-controlled uranium pool is a Wall Street-controlled pool.

The British Manchester Guardian no doubt had this in mind when it noted that unless Eisenhower's proposal agency has a monopoly of fissionable materials, "it would offer no new safeguard to the world," and even with a monopoly, "how would it make sure that all fissionable materials were reaching it?" From Wall Street's mineral interests, say, in South Africa, Belgian Congo, Liberia and other countries?

LIKEWISE with the Bermuda decision to discuss the German and Austrian questions with the Soviet Union, it's up to the American people whether this decision really serves our national interest.

The communiqué of the three powers could provide a cover for a new attempt to torpedo genuine agreement with the Soviet Union, and then proceed with the armament of West Germany and the consolidation of Austria as a springboard of aggression in Central Europe.

For the communiqué, while talking of negotiating the German question with the Soviet Union, maintains the position of adherence to the Atlantic war alliance and of including West Germany in this alliance.

In addition, while the note to Moscow "enables any participating government to state its views" on a five-power conference to include People's China, the Bermuda communiqué sets as conditions China's capitulation to Washington demands on concerning

(Continued on Page 5)

Dockers Discuss Demands as T-H Strike Ban Nears End

By HARRY RAYMOND

While the National Labor Relations Board and employers of the New York Shipping Association were pressing yesterday to forestall a port-wide longshoremen's strike when the Taft-Hartley no-strike injunction ends Dec. 24, dock workers were discussing

what they term their "biggest single issue," a union contract.

Representatives of the independent International Longshoremen's Association, the new AFL-ILA and the employers group were called before the NLRB to discuss a referendum on the shipowners' last contract offer.

The NLRB set up machinery yesterday for a referendum on the employers' offer, but it appeared meaningless because of the dis-

pute between the old ILA and the safer conditions and all the other AFL-ILA over representation.

Another NLRB hearing will be for.

held Monday in the Manhattan Federal Courthouse to discuss

election mechanics.

"The biggest single issue on the

front today is our fight for a de-

cent contract," declared the rank

and file "Dockers News."

"We pre-strike wage of \$2.27 an hour,

need and demand an increase to six cents in wages and the remain-

\$2.50 an hour, better benefits,

(Continued on Page 6)

mas, if then. We cannot continue that long.

We ask our readers in every community in the city, and our supporters in the trade unions, to exert themselves the slight bit necessary to raise this final \$6,500 within the next few days.

(For news on fund drive results see page 4).

Received yesterday \$587.85
Total so far \$53,518.88
Still to go \$6,481.62

Send your contributions to P. O. Box
138, Cooper Station, New York City 3,
N. Y.; or bring them to 33 East 12th
St., 8th Floor.

Youth Group Insists SACB Hear Evidence On McCarthy Peril

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Labor Youth League today resumed its fight for an immediate hearing on the "clear and present danger of McCarthyism," in proceedings before the Subversive Activities Control Board. Attorney Samuel Gruber moved for the Board to reconsider its decision made yesterday denying such a hearing.

The proceedings are on a petition by Attorney General Brownell asking SACB to outlaw the LYL by compelling it to register under the catch-all "Communist-front" provisions of the McCarran Act of 1950.

In an "Offer of Proof" presented Nov. 30, the LYL argued that the SACB proceedings violated the First Amendment; that they hasten what President Truman called "the decay of the basic principles of freedom now taking place in this country"; that McCarthyism is a "clear and present danger" to America; that the proceedings are part of the McCarthyite plot to create a "silent generation"; that LYL's activities are in large part devoted to stopping McCarthyism.

Gruber declared that, contrary to the Board's assertion, he never had a chance to fully present LYL's arguments. The Board's decision, he said, doesn't even take up the nub of LYL's claim that LYL "is in fact not a clear and present

danger to the security of our country and McCarthyism is in fact such a clear and present danger."

Harry Cain, Board member presiding at the LYL case, said he would refer Gruber's motion for reconsideration to the full Board.

The LYL national office in New York has urged a flood of telegrams and letters of support for its motion to chairman Thomas J. Herbert, Subversive Activities Control Board, Washington, D. C.

U. S. attorneys Madrix and Finzel then trotted out their fifth stoopigeeon, Harvey Matusow, who was expelled from the LYL as an FBI spy in 1950.

Matusow was used to "identify" excerpts from an article in "Political Affairs" of May, 1950, by LYL national chairman Leon Wofsy. But even these carefully chosen excerpts, far from revealing any kind of "plot," deal with the real problems of young Americans.

Set it down now. Send holiday greetings to John Williamson, Box 5945, Lewisburg, Pa., a victim of the Smith Act.

Prejudicial Actions Cited at Detroit Trial

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Dec. 9.—Another demonstration of the character of the Michigan Smith Act frameup case was brought before Federal Judge Frank Picard when defense attorney Ernest Goodman called for a postponement because of prejudicial activities outside and around the court.

Attorney Goodman, who is defense counsel for Helen Winter, Philip Schatz and William Allan, while the other three defendants, Saul Wellman, Nat Ganley, Thomas Dennis are their own counsel, listed a series of prejudicial actions.

Constant surveillance of the defendants in and outside the courtroom by the police department, city "loyalty" commission and others.

Parked cars of police stationed in front of a private home where a birthday party for Nat Ganley was held.

A spectator was served with a subpoena when he left the court, ordering him to appear before the Un-American Activities witchhunt here, due Jan. 12.

An article in a daily newspaper that stated that informer Bernice Baldwin, would be a "star" witness at the Un-American witchhunt hearings and would reveal some 400 more names.

A hearing on the floor above the trial room by a Congressional Committee listening to agent provocateurs tell of "Russia's seizure of the Baltic Countries, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia." The cloak and dagger stage props of masked "witnesses" before this group of Congressmen is being staged.

A series of articles in the Detroit News by the agent provocateur Elizabeth Bentley that are given big headlines.

The judge said he couldn't write the headlines and that what Rep. Clardy (chairman of the sub-committee of the Un-Americans coming here) was announcing about Baldwin revealing more names might create a reaction in favor of the defendants. This sally brought an astonished gasp from some of the spectators.

Meanwhile the jury when it left the court that day, walked by newsstands that carried pictures of self-styled "victims" of "Russian torture" testifying before the Congressional Committee on "seizure of the Baltics."

An idea of the rigged testimony prepared for these witchhunting committees was inadvertently revealed by government informer Baldwin on the stand.

She showed how the House Un-American Committee is accuser, judge, executioner in its witch-hunts.

She told how she worked for two days with investigators of the Un-Americans, with her notes obtained while stoolpigeoning in the workers' movement and how the Un-American Committee agent prepared a brief then for her which she used on the stand and read out from at the coaching of Committee counsel Tavenner.

Names, dates, places, events which the Un-Americans wanted brought out before the press and publicized were read off by this trained seal in March, 1952, when she fingered over 200 workers.

THE ELECTIONS AND THE GOP'S COUNTER-OFFENSIVE

Brownell Takes Up McCarthy's Flag

By PAUL MERCER

Article IV

ALARMED by the confirmation Nov. 3, of a growing opposition to its main policies of war and reaction, the Eisenhower Administration has chosen to embark upon an open McCarthyite counter-offensive. Attorney General Brownell's Chicago speech of Nov. 6 signalled the launching of the attack.

This is a decision born of

30,000 Chile Teachers' Strike Wins Demands

Daily Worker Foreign Department

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 9 (By mail).—A recent six-day strike of 30,000 members of the Federation of Educators, virtually the entire teaching profession of this country, forced the government to meet their demands.

The teachers asked for a larger appropriation for education in the 1954 budget; a one-month wage bonus for 1953; increased wages to meet the 90 percent increase in living costs.

The strike had wide political repercussions. The teachers were forced to walkout as a result of the high cost of living and in protest against the pro-Wall Street policy of Carlos Ibanez, who threatened to use strong methods to break it.

In effect the government decreed the end of the school year and declared the Provinces of Santiago, Valparaiso and Concepcion "Emergency Zones" to pressure the strikers and break the movement.

But the teachers remained united and militant, holding street demonstrations and meetings in which they counted with the solidarity and backing of the rest of the workers, of students and parent associations.

The Chamber of Deputies requested that the government solve the strike. Chile's main labor organization, which comprises all the unions and organized workers of Chile, intervened, obtaining from the government the promise to consider the demands of the educators.

Also on strike are 4,000 workers of the chemical and pharmaceutical industry; who are asking for wage increases of 50 percent.

The National Council of Peace Partisans has started to circulate petitions for free trade with all countries, and for the repeal of the Military Treaty with the U.S.

Baltasar Castro, president of the Chamber of Deputies of Chile, is in Vienna attending the Congress of the World Peace Council. It is possible that Castro will visit several countries of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union after the congress.

Gen. Carlos Vergara Montero, ex-commander-in-chief of the Chilean Army, has just returned from an extended trip to the Soviet Union and the Peoples Democracies of Eastern Europe. In a press conference, he spoke of the progress he witnessed in the countries he visited and of the great importance these countries give to trade with all other countries and their interest in trade with Chile.

After three months of negotiations three Chilean firms came to an agreement with Hungary by which Chile will sell 1,250,000 gallons of white wine in exchange for Hungary's fine porcelains, cutlery, textiles, motorcycles, movie projectors and field glasses.

BRIEFS

Private Job Offered To Bedell Smith

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Undersecretary of State Walter Bedell Smith is considering leaving the government next year to enter private business.

Informed sources said a large industrial firm has offered Smith an executive post.

Smith was ambassador to Moscow for three years after the war, and then became director of the Central Intelligence Agency. When Eisenhower became President, Smith was moved into the State Dept.

AJC Hails Jersey Ruling on Bibles

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—An official of the American Jewish Congress said today the New Jersey Supreme Court upheld the principle of separation of church and state in declaring unconstitutional a plan to distribute Bibles in public schools.

Max A. Kopstein, chairman of the Congress' national administration committee, said the organization was "deeply gratified" at the New Jersey decision.

He said he hoped the Gideon Society, which sponsored the plan, "will accept the decision and will abandon its ill-advised campaign."

The Congress, backed by Catholic authorities, brought the suit in which the New Jersey court made its decision.

Sick Child Helped By Emergency Flight

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—A 4½-year-old New York boy was under treatment at Children's Medical Center for a cerebral ailment here today after an emergency flight at low altitude.

Gabe Farkas of Washington Heights required immediate and specialized care but could not withstand travel in a pressurized plane cabin or altitudes higher than 2,000 feet, according to Dr. Francis Solomon of New York's Mt. Sinai Hospital.

A long Island civil air patrol pilot flew Gabe and his mother here in 72 minutes.

Capt. Maj. Edward Lyons and co-pilot Maj. Daniel T. Brigham took off from Amityville, L. I., and at one point had to drop 1,200 feet when the boy complained of severe headaches.

Gabe's ailment was described as megalcephalic, of which enlargement of the head is a symptom.

Five-Day Oil Well Fire in Colombia

BARRANQUILLA, Colombia, Dec. 9.—An oil well has been burning for five days in an International Petroleum (Colombia) Ltd., exploratory field, and losses to date were estimated at more than \$1,600,000.

A roaring column of flame shot up 160 feet when a dynamite charge ignited gases and oil from the well, reports from the field said.

Czech Gov't Increases Aid To Farmers

Daily Worker Foreign Department

Farmers of Czechoslovakia are receiving extensive aid from the government.

Since Oct. 26, when the government approved a new program for farmers, aid has been channeled to individual farmers and to farm cooperative associations throughout the country.

To individual farmers, the State Savings Bank is extending three kinds of assistance:

1. Short-term credits for purchasing fertilizer or seed; or for covering the cost of machine and tractor station services; or for paying wages for seasonal work; or for purchasing animals to fatten and for purchasing fodder. These credits carry an interest rate of 5 percent.

2. Long-term credits for soil improvement, cultivation of fallow land, purchase of breeding stock, improvements of farm buildings and dwellings. These credits of three to four years carry an interest rate of 4 percent.

3. Individual farmers who also belong to agricultural cooperatives may obtain long-term credits for improving their private dwellings.

To farm cooperatives, also, three types of assistance are being given:

First, interest on investment credits granted to cooperatives has been cut from 3 to 1½ percent, and 5 percent annually will be written off long-term credits which were granted before June 1, 1953; up to 50 percent of the actual outlay for capital investment, regardless of how much of the credit has already been paid.

Second, new cooperatives may obtain credits with repayments arranged so that the co-op can pay less the first few years and more as it becomes established. In certain circumstances, repayment may be postponed for one to nine years, and for the period of the postponement, no interest is charged.

Third, outright grants are being given, up to 100 percent of expenses to cover the cost of ploughing up boundaries; up to 30 percent of building expenses for the construction of facilities for communal livestock production; for investment in irrigation, up to 100 percent of expenses; for the cultivation of fallow fields, up to 50 percent of expenses; for laying out paths and roads in mountain areas, up to 80 percent of expenses.

Extension of these credits and grants to farmers follows the government decree of July 4, 1953, raising the purchase prices of various agricultural products and cutting the retail prices of seed and seedlings. This decree, part of the drastic economic reform instituted at that time by the government, was described by hostile press reports as a blow at the people of Czechoslovakia. It turns out, however, that the measures introduced this year by the Prague government have already achieved its aim—to raise the living standards of the workers and farmers.

new currents of anti-McCarthy, anti-fascist sentiment. These, if properly organized and led by labor, can make this attack boomerang and speed the whole development of the people's resistance movement.

Labor and its allies should grasp the full meaning of the counter-offensive, to estimate the reaction to it and on this basis, to act promptly to meet it—above all, by fighting McCarthy-

ism through intensifying the positive struggle for peace, economic security and democratic rights.

THE BROWNELL-HOOVER attack on the Truman Administration on the "issue" of "communists in government" is no hasty or accidental affair but the opening gun in an elaborate, long-prepared, campaign. It is a (Continued on Page 5)

Comment Indicates Eisenhower Plan Is Cold-War Weapon

Daily Worker Foreign Department

Reactions were reported yesterday to President Eisenhower's proposal of a UN-controlled world uranium pool and the Bermuda decision of the three Atlantic bloc powers to meet with the Soviet Union. Many suggest that both pronouncements are regarded as psychological warfare maneuvers not to end the cold war but to continue it under more favorable auspices.

A tell-tale indicator of this view was the frequently expressed opinion of cold war supporters that Eisenhower had put the arms race "up to Russia."

Thus, the right-wing "L'Aurore" of Paris said: "The next word is up to the Kremlin."

London's tabloid "Daily Mirror" headlined the Eisenhower speech: "Ike Appeals to Russia: Stop This Atom Madness."

Here in the U. S., the psychological warfare aspect was put more bluntly. Cold war publicist David Lawrence said in his syndicated newspaper column that the speech was a "master stroke" against the Soviet Union.

Lawrence called it "one of the craftiest and most penetrating documents flung at the Soviet government since the battle of words began."

Former President Herbert Hoover, Sen. Joseph McCarthy, Wall Street financier Bernard Baruch, Illinois Rep. Melvin Price and California Senator William F. Knowland were among others who hailed it and indicated it was directed against the Soviet Union.

SOVIET COMMENT

Reaction from the Soviet Union was more explicit on this point. Moscow radio said Eisenhower threatened an atomic war and made a "eulogy of a policy of force."

The London Daily Worker declared Eisenhower "ignored" proposals which the Soviet Union has repeatedly made for the banning of atomic weapons and interna-

tional control and inspection."

The Paris L'Humanite declared "Eisenhower proposes an atomic supertrust."

The British Manchester Guardian agreed with L'Humanite in this view. It warned that unless Eisenhower's proposed agency has a monopoly of fissionable materials "it would offer no new safeguard to the world."

Boris Leontyev, commentator for the Tass News Agency of the Soviet Union, said "the U. S. President is trying to impose a new variation of the old Baruch plan which denied the necessity of banning atomic weapons and controlling the application of measures for banning them."

"It is clear, the U. S. does not want to bring about an international detente (relaxation of strained relations). The war-mongering speech of President Eisenhower and the attitude adopted in the UN by the U. S. delegation proves this sufficiently."

A dispatch from Washington, commenting on the Bermuda decision for a four-power foreign ministers' meeting on Germany and Austria, said "the U. S. will press for an early showdown with Russia." The dispatch declared Dulles and his advisers intended to hold the conference to a week or 10 days so as not to allow Soviet Foreign Minister V. Molotov to "make propaganda."

Such calculations in the State Department indicate plans to hold the conference in order to prevent agreement and torpedo any Big Four decision on Germany and Austria. At the same time, the State Department is determined to press the rearmament of Germany and its induction into the Atlantic war alliance.

Send holiday greetings to JAMES DOLAN, imprisoned Daily Worker reporter. His address is Allegheny County Workhouse, Box 36, Blawnox, Pa.

Moguls Throw Down Gauntlet to Players on Pension

A possible baseball player strike loomed yesterday when the major league club owners voted to appoint a committee to study termination of the player pension plan. This was the owners' answer to the players' request for a better plan than the present one which is based on the receipts of the All-Star Games. The players want part of the TV and radio money of the World Series used to go into a bigger pension pool.

A joint statement by Commissioner Ford Frick (the "players' friend") the two league presidents and the 16 club owners was issued at the Commodore Hotel after the moguls met. It read:

"We desire to continue the present pension plan but the excessive plans by the player representatives and their attorney have compelled us to consider the possible necessity of terminating the plan in November, 1955, when the present five-year funding program ends."

The owners have not put a cent of their own money into the pension fund.

Player representatives from every team, invited to meet the

owners at Atlanta last week, boycotted the meeting when they were not permitted to bring their lawyer.

The owners' threat yesterday was seen as spurring the mounting talk of player unionization. The majority of ballplayers have privately expressed surprise that the AFL or CIO does not come into the picture.

Truck Driver Rescues Child in Tenement Fire

Two firemen and a heroic truck driver rescued 17 persons, eight poisoned by smoke, from a flaming tenement rooming house (47 E. 21 St.) yesterday.

The truck driver, Daniel Iorio, 29, of 821 Ditmas Ave., Brooklyn, discovered the fire while making a delivery, and turned in the

Prof. Mamlok's Widow Dies at 75

Mrs. Margaret Mamlok died yesterday of a heart ailment at Park East Hospital at the age of 75.

Mrs. Mamlok was the widow of Prof. Hans J. Mamlok of the University of Berlin, about whom a famous anti-Nazi play, entitled "Professor Mamlok" was written.

Nixon in Teheran

TEHERAN, Dec. 9.—Vice-President Richard M. Nixon arrived today for oil talks, as police were mobilized to protest demonstrations.

UE Official Urges Eisenhower To Condemn McCarthyism

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 9.—James McLeish, president of the District 4, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, in a letter to President Eisenhower, declared today that the American people "want a policy of peace and jobs, not depression and McCarthy type red scares." The UE letter to Eisenhower was in response to Sen. McCarthy's request that people communicate their views on McCarthy to the White House.

McLeish called on President Eisenhower to "add your voice to the nation-wide and world-wide condemnation of McCarthyism. . . . Permitted to go unchecked McCarthyism will lead to the complete destruction of our free trade unions and all our basic democratic institutions."

Newspaper Fact-Finders Schedule Meeting Today

By GEORGE MORRIS

A fact-finding panel, with a representative each from the publishers and unions, with a third to be picked mutually, will begin deliberations today to recommend whether terms upon which the newspaper strike was settled should be bettered. The panel, with

AFL president George Meany on it for labor and Richard Slokum, publisher of the Philadelphia Bulletin, for the employers, is to make its recommendations by Monday or Tuesday, according to Denis Burke, president of the photoengravers.

The issues are limited to a possibly higher raise on top of \$3.75 agreed and a cut in hours from the present 38½-hour week, demanded by the engravers.

The recommendation can be either rejected to approval by both parties. Whatever the final settlement may be, the employers stipulated by agreement with Walter Maggioli, chief counsel for U. S. Mediation and Conciliation, will be offered to all the other unions in the news field, to take effect as of yesterday, for a one-year contract.

The allied crafts in the news field are considering this proposition. In the case of the typographical workers and pressmen, the contracts have about five more weeks to run. But the new proposal would start their new contract, with the new scales, as of yesterday.

The CIO American Newspaper Guild, whose members also cooperated with the strikers, said in its city-wide bulletin:

"The settlement was in many

Kirk Douglas Baffled

PARIS, Dec. 9.—Actor Kirk Douglas says he is baffled by reports involving his name in the quarrel which caused Estelle Auguste to break her engagement to Jack Dempsey.

Mrs. Auguste said the quarrel arose because Dempsey resented "my inviting Douglas to the wedding." There were reports that the former heavyweight champion had threatened to punch the actor in the nose.

"Dempsey has no reason to punch my nose," Douglas said. "I didn't even know about the wedding."

He added that he "hardly knows" Mrs. Auguste, whom he met "very briefly" in Europe last summer.

In Palm Beach, Mrs. Auguste said Douglas was an "innocent bystander" in her quarrel with the ex-champ.

ways a victory for the striking union. It also greatly strengthens the position of all the other unions in the newspaper industry."

The Guild's bulletin is especially elated over the defeat of arbitration.

"The publishers," it says, "wanted to force the engravers into arbitration because it would have sealed the ends of collective bargaining and the union's right to strike. Without collective bargaining and without the right to strike, the fate of every man and woman

in the newspaper industry would have been snatched from their hands."

"That would be because arbitration awards can go either way. . . . Guild members now can be secure in the knowledge that their rights have been preserved and greatly strengthened for the years to come because of the photoengravers' victory."

The Guild will hold a membership meeting in Manhattan Center next Wednesday, 7:30 p.m. to hear a report on the strike.

Cigarette Battle Grows Hotter

The war on tobacco grew hotter this week after two leading cancer specialists warned the public of nicotine dangers and P. Lorillard Co. spoke up in defense of smoking.

Dr. Ernest L. Wynder, of the Memorial Center for Cancer and Allied Diseases, cited studies which showed that cancer of the lung was associated with heavy smoking.

Dr. Alton Ochsner, of the Tulane University School of Medicine said that unless the ravages are

checked "one out of every 10 or fifteen men in the U. S. will have cancer of the lung."

Lorillard asserted the "evidence is only suggestive and by no means convincing." This spokesman for the multi-million tobacco corporation said lung cancer investigation was "difficult" and that the company was "contributing thousands of dollars" annually to laboratories.

Tobacco companies are sinking millions into ads to dam the growing opposition to heavy smoking.

Ex-Henchman Of Luciano Slain Here

Dominick Petrillo, 45, a narcotics peddler and former henchman of Charles (Lucky) Luciano, was murdered by gangland bullets yesterday in an East Side bar.

Petrillo, known as "Dominick the Cap," was sitting alone in the Mauriello Tavern sipping a glass of brandy when three well-dressed men walked in. All wore glasses and had their right hands thrust in the pocket of their toecaps.

Nick Mauriello, the bartender and a cousin of former heavyweight boxer Tami Mauriello, told police Petrillo froze in terror when he glanced at the men in the mirror over the bar.

Petrillo leaped from his bar stool and ran into the kitchen. The gunmen fired five shots at his fleeing figure. Two bullets hit him in the head and one pierced his back.

Mauriello told police he followed the gunmen into the kitchen and was slugged on the head by a pistol butt when he asked, "What are you guys doing?"

Petrillo was deported to Italy about nine years ago and recently returned to New York. Luciano, former vice lord and narcotics king of the New York underworld, now lives in Italy. He was deported after Gov. Thomas E. Dewey commuted his prison sentence.

Budenz Begins Fingerprinting 200 Teachers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Louis Budenz began to finger approximately 200 teachers and officials associated with the Jefferson School of Social Science, as hearings were resumed here today before the Subversive Activities Control Board.

Budenz' first two hours on the stand, as the Government's third stoolie witness against the Jefferson School, were devoted to establishing that the Daily Worker and The Worker are official organs of the Communist Party. The aim of this testimony is to lay the basis for showing "parallelism" between views of the School and the Party.

Government Attorney Edsell introduced into evidence a Daily Worker editorial and a leaflet announcing a Jefferson School meeting and condemning the Mund-Nixon bill. Jefferson School attorney Harry Sacher objected the school meeting was set for May 25, 1948, six days before the May 31 editorial.

**Coming
Tomorrow**
**The
Newspaper
Strike.**
by William Z.
FOSTER

Africans Barred From Voting On Rhodesia Federation Plan

Daily Worker Foreign Department

Britain is imposing federation on the peoples of Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in elections this month, but the governed will not be allowed to give their consent.

Moreover, the ideas and policies of South African Premier Daniel Malan and his Broederbond following are rapidly gaining the upper hand in the area to be federated, despite the assurance of federation proponents that the scheme was being carried out specifically to prevent the spread of Malan's racist program.

And all this is being done without a single word of protest from U. S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, who has recently repeated the Eisenhower Administration's insistence on maintaining friendly relations only with governments which derive their powers from the consent of the governed.

On the contrary, the State Department has been a strong advocate of Britain's plans for federation. And U. S. corporate interests are deeply entrenched in Northern Rhodesia, where Morgan and Rockefeller interests rival in the British in mineral exploitation. Recent opposition of the State Department to U. S. acceptance of Soviet offers of critical minerals in

trade was based on the claim that sufficient of such minerals are now extracted from these N. Rhodesian holdings.

According to the London New Statesman and Nation of Nov. 7, when the elections are held shortly before Christmas for the first Federal Parliament, only 450 Africans will be allowed to vote in Southern Rhodesia, three in Northern Rhodesia, and none in Nyasaland.

The population of Northern Rhodesia is estimated at 1,700,000, of whom only 21,000 are Europeans; of Southern Rhodesia at 1,764,000, of whom 82,882 are Europeans; of Nyasaland, at 2,200,000, of whom less than 10,000 are Europeans.

The South African newspaper Advance reported on Nov. 5, that the vote in the three territories is limited to "citizens" of the United Kingdom. This deprives all Africans from voting, since they are listed as "British protected persons."

In Southern Rhodesia, where the franchise is "free," qualifications include an annual income of at least \$500, or occupation of property worth \$650, and "adequate knowledge" of the English language. Voters must belong to an association recognized and approved by the governor and must

satisfy a literary test. Africans are to be represented in the new Parliament by two MP's, Europeans of course, and appointed by the Governor.

Such is the "partnership" which the British Tory Government is offering the African people.

But after imposing a state-rule on the Africans without their consent, the British are also allowing this new state to carry out a program essentially similar to that of Malan.

According to the New Statesman & Nation, "a first result of Federation is to have introduced into Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland a new and vicious form of political racism. 'South African influence' has not been barred from these territories, but directly and perhaps successfully promoted there."

The periodical reports the formation of a "Confederate Party" in Southern Rhodesia and its spread to Northern Rhodesia, with the brazenly announced policy of "permanent White supremacy and permanent Black helotry."

In consequences of the appearance of this party, the so-called "liberal" Europeans have modified their tactics, attempting to sound more anti-African than the Confederates.

Some Letters, The Holiday Spirit And A Fighting Committee

By LESTER RODNEY

From a jail in Richmond, Va.:

"I appreciate letters from you all any time. Remember your letter means so much to a man in prison. It gives him something to think about. . . . I want to thank you from the bottom of my heart for sending me such a nice pair of shoes. They fit fine and rite. . . ."-George Crawford (20 years, 6 months in jail.)

From a jail in Snipe, Tex.:

"Your letter of May 21 was a great pleasure to me, also the money order, and these few lines leave me yet with hope that some day I will be able to see you in person, and then I can tell you of a few things that I cannot afford to write.

-L. C. Akens

From Mrs. English, mother of Collis English, Trenton frameup victim who died in jail:

"I received the \$20. The beauty of Prisoners' Relief lay in the good work it does for all. I am lonely for Collis. . . . I do hope time will heal all this. . . ."

From Clarence Hill, New Jersey State Prison:

"I'm going on 43 years old, spent more than 9 years behind prison bars for crimes I did not commit. . . . But what have you, the same traditions dominating among certain human beings: I venture to say, complexion and class. . . ."

From Phebie J. Sallis, Jackson, Miss., jail:

"The dress you sent me for Mothers Day was a perfect fit. My Mothers Day was spent at church. . . ."

THESE ARE a few excerpts selected at random from the monthly paper put out by the Political Prisoners Relief Committee, as Minnie Rubin, director of the organization, leafed through the publications and answered questions at 6 E. 17 St.

Originally known as "Prisoners Relief," the organization, a part of the Civil Rights Congress, concentrates on cases involving Civil Rights, Labor and discrimination.

"We step in after all legal action is exhausted," Miss Rubin explained.

From there on everything connected with helping prisoners and their families is the concern of the Committee, and the expressions from prisoners in the "Voices From Prison" column testify eloquently to the great need for such a link and handshake from the "outside world" to those victims of injustice whose hours, days, weeks, months and years are so interminable.

The four-page mimeograph sheet, which also includes case histories of frameups, editorial articles for amnesty and documented exposes of racist and political jailings, goes all over the country, to a growing mailing list now at 6,000.

Right now a special Christmas issue appeals for sharing the holiday spirit generously with those behind bars and their families. Families of jailed people are often in desperate need while people of good-will assume vaguely that they

"must be" taken care of some way, by "someone."

Here is part of a letter to the Committee from the wife of Lt. Leon Gilbert, who was court-martialed and jailed for alleged "neglect" in the Korean War and who was saved from a brutal military death sentence by a surge of protest. Mrs. Gilbert writes, "My children are in very bad need of underwear, panties, slips, and socks and shorts. My little girl will start school this fall and she has very few dresses. She also needs sweaters and a coat. I hate to explain to you my needs, but you have been so wonderful and understanding. . . . I must admit I stayed awake at nights worrying about it, as I like to see her go to school dressed as nice as other little girls."

Where does the money come from to help? Mostly by mail contributions, in response to special appeals for special prisoners. Miss Rubin said, "People sometimes bring contributions right in here, too," she added.

The Committee also helps those coming out on parole, to friendship, jobs, living quarters. It provides medical aid and dental care. If a prisoner's wife is ill, said Miss Rubin, "we may send a cook to feed the children."

It arranged for musical education at the Metropolitan School of Music for one of the sons of the martyred Fred Grayson who showed an aptitude for music and a desire to learn.

Seldom are the wishes of prisoners considered too bizarre, capricious or difficult. They'll give it a try. Knowing so keenly what prison life is like, they consider artistic temperament as well as physical needs. A man may express the wistful desire for a violin. If the prison rules allow, he will get it. If not, the Committee tries to get the rule changed for the prisoners' sake.

There are so many prisoners. . . .

"Many are not generally known to the public," said Miss Rubin. "so many Negro victims of obvious frameups, with such desperate family needs. . . . Then there are some prisoners from the old International Labor Defense days in for 20 years, for life. . . ."

Sharing the holiday spirit is the big thing of the moment. The Committee publication just has to present facts and reactions without dramatizing or sob stories and it hits with a tremendous wallop. . . . showing people what their contributions mean in human terms. Like the smiling picture of handsome 12-year-old Sunny Akens, son of the framed L. C. Akens, and a reproduction of his letter:

"I want to write and thank you all for my box. I was so happy to get the things that I put them on as soon as I got them out of the box, and everything was nice and fit correct."

The simple, heart-tearing words of Mrs. Rosalie Ingram, heroine imprisoned for life in Georgia for defending herself against a white attacker: "I miss my children so bad."

This is a side of the "Free World" that Lodge and Byrnes would not want too many people in other lands to know about. . . . or in our own land for that matter.

It Cleans Clothes And Helps Fund Drive

A New Yorker who sent \$2 to the Worker's \$60,000 fund campaign writes as follows:

"This money was collected by 'charging' friends who use my washing machine. We decided we'd rather give our money to the Worker than to the man who owns the dirty machine in the basement. Hope to continue sending a monthly sustainer."

A Goldens Bridge couple contributed \$15, to be credited to Lester Rodney; a Brooklyn friend, \$25, and a Manhattan friend \$10. There was \$10 from "Avanti," another \$25 from a Brooklynite in honor of Elizabeth Curley Flynn; \$10 from a Bronx barber; \$10 from a friend of Milton Howard.

A New Yorker sends \$2 and writes: "This money was collected by 'charging' friends who use my washing machine. We decided we'd rather give our money to the Worker than to the man who owns the dirty machine in the basement. Hope to continue sending a monthly sustainer."

The "New Voice," who has been sending them in steadily, sends another dollar, hopes we reach our goal quickly and that we pick up leads of new customers in the present newspaper drought.

Two Bronx sisters who previously gave \$10 came through with another five.

The New Utrecht club in Brooklyn sends \$5 and the "best of luck to a fighting newspaper."

Joe Fields, of New Century publishers, sends \$5 in tribute to the Daily Worker editorials "which are the backbone of our beloved paper."

And a steady contributor from Brooklyn sends another dollar with the admonition that we must not let "our Daily Worker fail in its fight for peace, security and jobs."

There were several other anonymous tens, fives, twos and ones. But we still have a ways to go to reach that \$60,000 and ask our readers to see the job is done without further dragging out.

From Alpine, Texas, comes \$5 from a steady contributor, who writes: "People on old age pension have little to help bring in the Kingdom of Christ (New Socialist Government). But what we do give goes with great rejoicing. But for the information the Daily Worker and The Worker being we would not understand what is going on around the globe."

There is \$10 from a North Carolina reader; \$15 from an Illinois town; \$5 from Fall River; \$5 from Hackensack and \$7 from another Jersey town; \$5 from Yonkers, \$3 from Philadelphia, \$1 from Portland, Oregon and another \$1 from Los Angeles.

A newspaper guildsman collected \$100, mostly from news workers, in appreciation of the "vigorous support" our paper has been giving to the strike of photo-engravers and the solidarity of all newspaper workers with the strikers on the papers involved.

There was \$30 from cloakmakers, \$2 from a shoeworker.

The Connecticut Freedom of the Press Committee came through with \$35. Like most other states except New York and Pennsylvania, Connecticut readers have gone beyond their goals in the current campaign.

A Bronx Parkside section of the Communist Party sent in \$20. Of this, \$17 was collected by a woman shopworker who took ten papers into an apartment house, went door-to-door, sold six and gave 4 as samples and gathered the \$17 in contributions.

The same woman, a week earlier, sold 8 of 10 papers in this way, and collected \$22 for the fund campaign. That's the way we like it, combining circulation with raising funds.

Letters from Readers

**Mrs. Esther Jackson
Victim of Robbery**

Editor, Daily Worker:

On Nov. 19, at about 1 p.m., at the home of Mrs. Esther Cooper Jackson at 911 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn, was robbed. Only quick presence of mind saved Mrs. Jackson from a more terrible experience than having her home robbed.

She returned home while the bandit was in the house. As she unlocked the door and entered the living room, the robber, who was in another part of the house, rushed toward her menacingly and yelling angrily. Fortunately she was between him and the door leading out of the house and was thus able to avoid his grasp.

Having ransacked drawers and trunks, overturned chests and generally making a shambles of various rooms, the bandit fled from the house in broad daylight. He stole \$40. A neighbor saw him from a window and called the police. By the time of their arrival he had sauntered down the street and disappeared.

This incident occupies unusual interest not alone because of prevailing conditions which make robbery and banditry common place in New York City. Mrs. Jackson is the wife of a political refugee. She and her children are constant objects of FBI harassment, to which they

have become courageously hardened. But the atmosphere of degeneracy created by rabid terror of McCarthyism makes Mrs. Jackson and her children the prey of all kinds of degeneracy, of which this current experience is new but is not entirely disassociated from FBI methods.

The community in which Mrs. Jackson lives is peaceful and she enjoys the respect and sympathy of her neighbors. Her life has been closely associated with that of her husband, James E. Jackson, Jr.

Louis E. Burnham, in his forward to her booklet "This Is My Husband," writes: "To read Mrs. Jackson's description of her husband's life is to know that the FBI portrait of the Communist leaders bears no resemblance to reality, is a ridiculous and foul caricature."

It is about time that determined actions are taken to put a stop to these harassments and to protect Mrs. Jackson and her children. I myself feel that progressives are not sufficiently alert to and aware of the special position Mrs. Jackson occupies in the atmosphere of McCarthyism.

-JAMES W. FORD

**Not the Author
Of the Butler Bill**

Editor, Daily Worker:

In the Daily Worker of Nov. 26, datelined Washington, you made a serious mistake in reporting: "Sen. Hugh Butler (R-Neb) author of the anti-union Butler Bill . . ."

The author of the aforesaid bill is Sen. John Marshall Butler (R-Maryland), not Hugh Butler of Nebraska. H. E. K.

Daily Worker

President — Joseph Durmer; Secretary-Treas. — Charles J. Hendley

IT WAS A GREAT STRUGGLE

THE 11-DAY STRIKE of photo engravers, backed by all 20,000 mechanical and editorial workers, was a great demonstration of solidarity. It will make one of the finest pages of labor history, especially of the printing trades.

The strike showed that workers, even if divided in many separate unions, can be brought together into a united movement against the powerful newspaper monopoly. This is especially significant today when labor needs unity as never before.

No one in the affected unions is satisfied with the money part of the settlement—the \$3.75 "package." As Denis Burke, president of the engravers, said when he reported to his members on the settlement plan and recommended its approval, "I don't like it and I don't think you do."

The publishers were encouraged to take their stubborn position by a number of factors, especially the fact that the international president of the engravers Edward Volz, worked to persuade the workers to accept arbitration and to disregard their relations with the 19,500 other workers who backed them.

The big minority against the first rejection of arbitration also gave them some hope. The Taft-Hartley Law and the reported move by top leaders of other crafts to force the allied locals to "make themselves available" for work, in disregard of pickets, also bolstered their hope.

But another dollar of the pay (and they certainly deserve more) would not have been nearly as important for the workers as the other by-products of the struggle. A pattern for solidarity was set that will leave not only an imprint on New York's printing trades but will greatly advance a pro-unity and coalition policy of printing and news trades everywhere in the country.

Second, the course of the strike forced the federal mediators to look for a general settlement affecting all the crafts, and as a result the publishers agreed to offer the same terms to all the other crafts, plus such gains as may be possibly gained through a fact-finding panel, retroactive to Nov. 1, with a new one-year pact for ALL of them starting on the day work was resumed. The pacts normally end on different dates, with those of the compositors and pressmen still to run for more than a month.

It is this possibility of joint expiration of contracts, and the continuance of joint action and stronger protection which it implies, that in the long run may prove to be the most important gain for the unions affected.

With all labor, we congratulate the printing workers for the fine example they set to the country. We hope that the education gained in the 11 days of struggle will lead to a definitely organized united instrument for collective bargaining—not only in New York but in every city in the country—whether it be the Allied Printing Trades Council or some other form.

NEEDED: A-BOMB BAN!

(Continued from Page 1)

to Korean political conference and a French imperialist victory in Viet Nam.

Indeed, both the Eisenhower pronouncement and the Bermuda "agreement" leave open the door to stepping up the cold war and the arms race.

BOTH EISENHOWER'S atomic energy plan and the Bermuda decision have the earmarks of psychological war. The anti-Soviet publicist David Lawrence hailed Eisenhower's proposal as "one of the craftiest and most penetrating documents flung at the Soviet government since the battle of words began." Other cold war spokesmen have greeted it as putting atomic peace "up to Russia," hiding the fact that it was Washington which started the atomic arms race and the Soviet Union which since 1946 has fought in the UN for a ban on atomic weapons and international inspection and control of uses of atomic energy.

Nevertheless, Eisenhower's plan was a confession of the bankruptcy and obsolescence of the Baruch plan, even though it incorporates some of the worst features of the Wall Street financier's scheme for a world uranium monopoly. The Bermuda decision was a defeat for the Eisenhower-Dulles policy of rejecting negotiations with the Soviet Union.

A powerful element in both these setbacks for this un-American foreign policy was the American people's desire for an end to the cold war. This desire now needs to be expressed more vigorously than ever before. Intervention by the American people on the atomic question and on negotiations can greatly improve the situation.

The national interest of our country, we believe, will not be served by psychological warfare "victories" in the cold war. It will be safeguarded and advanced only by ending the cold war. This is the only victory the people of our country, as well as those of the rest of the world, are interested in.

A Program to Defend America

- For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people—for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.

Text of Viet-Nam Reply on Peace Parleys With French

Daily Worker Foreign Department

The Viet Nam News Agency has released through its Paris correspondents the text of the Nov. 26 replies of Viet Nam Democratic Republic President Ho Chi Minh to questions of the Swedish newspaper, "Expressen." Text of the questions and Ho's replies is as follows:

QUESTION: The debate in the French National Assembly has revealed the desire of a great number of political personalities in France to reach a settlement of the conflict in Indo-China by way of direct negotiations with your government. Is it possible that this desire, which expresses a wish that is even more widespread among the whole French people, finds a favorable response from you and your government?

ANSWER: War has been imposed by the French government upon the people of Viet Nam who are obliged to take up arms and have been fighting with heroism during these past seven, eight years to defend their national independence, and the freedom to live in peace.

Now, if the French colonialists keep on waging their war of reconquest, the Viet-Nam people are determined to fight their patriotic war to a victorious end. But, if having learned the lesson of these years of war, the French government wishes to have an armistice and settle the question of Viet Nam through negotiations, the people and government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam



HO CHI MINH

will be ready to meet the French proposal.

QUESTION: Could a truce or an armistice really be sought for now? On what basis?

ANSWER: The French government has to stop hostilities, then armistice will become reality. The basis of such an armistice is: the French government really respects the independence of Viet Nam.

QUESTION: Would you eventually accept the intermediacy of an internationally neutral country to enable you to meet the representatives of the opposing command? Could Sweden fulfill this function?

ANSWER: If any neutral countries desire to see the war in Viet Nam come to an end, and try to

bring about a negotiation, they will be welcome. But negotiations or an armistice are essentially an affair between the government of France and that of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

QUESTION: In that case, would you consider any other procedure which would enable the present hostilities to be brought to an end?

ANSWER: The war has caused many hardships to our people. It has also caused many sufferings to the people of France. This is the reason why the French people are fighting against the war in Viet Nam. For the French people and the partisans of peace in France, I always have great sympathy and admiration.

Today, not only is the independence of Viet Nam being gravely attacked, but the independence of France is also seriously threatened.

On the one hand, American imperialism is pushing French colonialism to carry on and extend the war or reconquest in Viet Nam with a view to making France become weaker and weaker, and taking her place in Viet Nam. On the other hand, American imperialism is constraining France to sign the "European Defense Community Pact," which means the rebirth of German militarism. The struggle of the French people for independence, democracy and peace, and for the ending of the war in Viet Nam constitutes one of the important factors for a peaceful solution of the problem of Viet Nam.

Brownell Raises McCarthy's Flag

(Continued from Page 2)
deliberate resort to open McCarthyism.

Ultimately, the campaign stems from the twin Hitlerite big lies of "Soviet aggression" and "communist subversion" which the Truman Administration itself did so much to cultivate and further. Its more immediate source is the stress which Eisenhower, in his '52 campaign and his State of the Union message of Feb. 3 laid on the theme of rooting "communists" out of government.

Later, in the spring of the year, Taft, writing in Look magazine on "What the GOP Must Do to Win in 1954," prescribed a "thorough investigation of the Truman Administration," with a Senate Committee seeing to it "that there is no lack of factual material" concerning "the mistakes of Yalta and other policies that bequeathed us the Korean war." In August, the Jenner report — "Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments" — portraying the New Deal and the anti-Hitler war as "communist plots." This "factual" material has now become the GOP campaign handbook for 1954, with the GOP National Committee ordering 50,000 copies, one

Arthur Murray Victim Of \$25,000 Robbery

Four men wearing Hallowe'en masks robbed millionaire dance instructor Arthur Murray and his wife of \$25,000 in jewels and cash Tuesday night at their Park Avenue apartment.

Don't Miss
The Truth About Atomic Imperialism
By James Allen
Will Eisenhower's Plan Ban the A-Bomb?
By Joseph Clark
In the Worker this weekend

of McCarthy's Texas oil pals, another 50,000 and the Jenner Committee 45,000 (N. Y. Times, Nov. 9).

As Nov. 3 neared, Brownell ordered new arrests of Communists in Ohio and Pennsylvania, while McCarthy carried out his share of the division of labor by stepping up his "spy-hunts" (Fort Monmouth etc.).

Meanwhile an organized effort was made to bolster up McCarthy's own position. Cardinal Spellman endorsed him in a speech abroad intended to offset the powerful hostility to McCarthyism among the masses of Europe and Dixiecrat Shivers made this fascist an "honorary Texan." (Surprisingly, even the anti-McCarthy officials of the AFL Meat Cutters Union were moved to give him "credit" for his Fort Monmouth antics.)

Finally, a day after the elections, McCarthy set the stage for the Brownell speech offering as the slogan to assure GOP victory in '54 — "Against the Truman-Acheson Administration of communism, corruption and unending war."

THE RESORT to McCarthyism is the direct responsibility of the Eisenhower Administration and of Eisenhower himself, and therefore constitutes an official embracing of McCarthyism by the Administration.

More is involved here than the fact that Brownell cleared his Chicago speech with Eisenhower. First, Brownell is the leading Administration political strategist and key spokesman for the so-called Eisenhower-Dewey wing of the Republican Party—and the significance of his resort to McCarthyism is precisely that he does act with the authority of the Administration and the Eisenhower-Dewey camp. Second, Eisenhower, as President, is responsible for Brownell's actions and policies so long as Brownell is in the Cabinet. Nor

is the President's responsibility absolved by his aversion to reading, by his press conference (Nov. 12) repudiation of the "excesses" of Velde (or even of Brownell) or by his apparent and purely verbal rejection (Nov. 19) of "communism" as an issue in 1954.

This question of responsibility is vital from the standpoint of the mass exposure of the real relationship between the Administration and McCarthyism. It was not so long ago that the N. Y. Herald-Tribune electioneered for Eisenhower under the slogan "a vote for Eisenhower is a vote against McCarthyism" and the Right Wing Social Democrats in the labor movement still seek support for Eisenhower as a "bulwark" against McCarthyism.

The Administration's resort to McCarthyism now reveals how illusory it is to rely on the Eisenhower Administration to fight McCarthyism. At the same time, it remains absolutely correct and necessary for the anti-McCarthy movement to press Eisenhower, as President, to take such steps as the firing of Brownell. The illusions that he can be relied on has shielded Eisenhower from pressure. Its dissipation will strengthen the fight against McCarthyism by heightening this pressure.

(The next article will continue discussion of the administration's counter-offensive).

Daily Worker

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The Worker	0.50 0.75

Dock

(Continued from Page 1)
der in fringe benefits. Last demand of the independent ILA was a 13-cent increase. The AFL is asking a 20-cent increase and other benefits.

The shipowners have appealed to Eisenhower to call on the unions to agree not to strike for 30 days after the T-H strike ban expires Christmas Eve. A fact-finding board reported to Eisenhower that a strike after Dec. 24 was likely.

"Dockers News" called on longshoremen in the independent ILA and the AFL-ILA to hold their ranks "united in our gangs and piers."

"We want to beat the companies," the dock paper said. "We can't do it if we let them split us. We want to run out the racketeers and have a democratic union controlled by the membership. We can't do it if we're divided."

The ILA and AFL must "produce a bill of goods that stacks up to our demands," the paper declared and added:

"When one of the unions comes out with a real fight for the kind of contract we want and a union that delivers the goods on democratic rank and file control, that's the union the men are going to make their own."

Complicating the dock problems is the Bi-State Waterfront Control

Commission's state hiring halls and registration system. Longshoremen are demanding repeal of the bi-state law, and are demanding union hiring halls with a rotation shape-up system.

A three-judge federal court yesterday upheld a state law banning "public loaders" on the New York waterfront. The "loaders" were charged with extortion in handling cargoes from trucks.

The opinion, written by Appeals Judge Augustus Hand, was concurred in by judges Henry W. Goddard and John F.X. McGohey.

Judge

(Continued from Page 1)
control Smith Act. That point is that the defendant must be proved to have had knowledge of the specific court order he was charged with violating.

Robert Z. Lewis, one of the defense attorneys, who had charged yesterday in his opening statement urging dismissal of the case, that McCarthyism, with its theory of discriminatory persecution of Communists, was at the bottom of the case, rose to move for striking out of the record the testimony of the major government witnesses.

"The testimony of these witnesses," he said, "in no way goes to the point of the defendant's

knowledge of the court order in circuit court ruling. I find this shocking."

At this point, Judge Noonan interrupted Mrs. Kaufman to say, "I do not know of political prisoners as you call them. The defendants were found guilty of violating the Smith Act, which is a felony."

As to the repeatedly emphasized point of the defense that no known case exists in American or English common law in which a non-appearing defendant had ever been cited or jailed for contempt, Judge Noonan stated: "The sole issue here is knowledge of the court order. It is not up to this court to pass judgment on what kind of cases the government wishes or does not wish to prosecute." He said that he did not know of the category of political prisoners.

AN UNUSUAL ORDER

Mrs. Kaufman replied that even in the Gus Hall case one of the judges found the issuance of a special court order to appear "most unusual" and that the non-existence of any similar cases in American law, despite the countless number of cases of fugitives or non-appearances, showed a new factor, political motivation.

The government, she emphasized, not only now seeks to make special cases out of Communists, as in the Hall and Thompson cases, after bringing no contempt charges in countless cases of non-appearance, but also now seeks to stretch the law beyond its limits to make their charge fit the facts.

Mrs. Kaufman then cited from the official records of Thompson's army career in which his captain, the colonel of his battalion and Lt. Gen. Eichelberger praised his heroism and devotion to the country's cause in World War II in the highest terms.

Spectators gasped as Lloyd F. McMahon, assistant U. S. attorney rose to move that these army citations be stricken on the ground that "they are dated in 1943 and have no bearing."

Seated at the defense table as attorney was George Blake Charney, New York Communist leader and himself a Smith Act victim. There is no limit to the term that Judge Noonan can hand down against Thompson because of the absolutely new character of the "contempt" indictment.

Labor Bazaar Opens Tomorrow

The Annual Labor Bazaar will open tomorrow (Friday) from 8 p.m. to midnight, and continue through Saturday and Sunday from 12 noon to 12 midnight. The Bazaar is sponsored by the American Labor Party.

This year the Labor Bazaar has moved its quarters to Manhattan Plaza, 66 E. Fourth St., Manhattan.

The Bazaar Restaurant will serve hot meals daily.

Make a note now. Send holiday greetings to John Gates, Box P.M.B. 15048, Atlanta, Ga., a victim of the Smith Act. Send holiday greetings to Benjamin J. Davis, Box P.M.B. 2814, Terre Haute, Ind., a victim of the Smith Act.

WHILE THEY LAST

54-inch Woolens

Washable

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End High Court School Hearing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—With a 10-minute summation by NAACP counsel Thurgood Marshall, the U.S. Supreme Court today completed two and a half days of oral argument to decide, in Marshall's words, "whether or not the states today do or do not have the power to make restrictions in enforcing public school segregation on the basis of race."

Marshall called for the reversal of lower court rulings in Virginia, Kansas, South Carolina and the District of Columbia, all made on the "separate but equal" theory. He called for the affirmation of a lower court decision in Delaware which ordered Negro children admitted to white schools because the Negro schools were inferior in facilities.

The final day was devoted to argument on the D.C. and Delaware cases.

Classified Ads

APARTMENT WANTED

PROGRESSIVE journalist and wife want room, kitchen privileges until April in lower Manhattan. Box 180, Daily Worker.

FOR SALE

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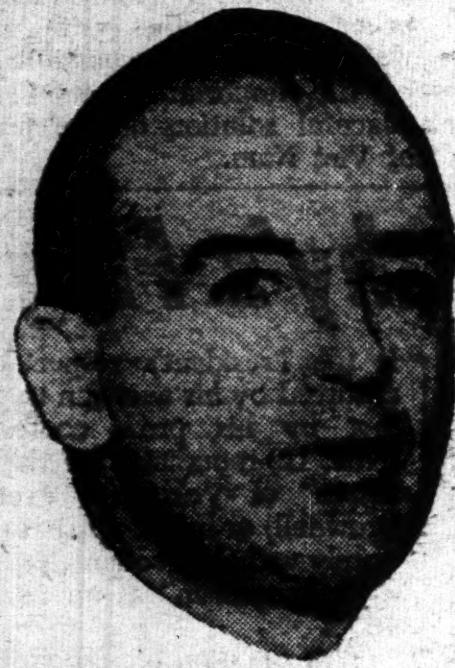
!! Attention !!

The DAILY WORKER is in need of:

Photographs and movies of rallies, demonstrations, meetings in connection with such struggles as Sacco and Vanzetti, Tom Mooney, Scottsboro Boys, the unemployed, growth of CIO, Trenton Six, Willie McGee, Rosenberg, etc., as well as the Spanish War and peace movements.

Please contact the BUSINESS OFFICE at
AL 4-7954, immediately

The Trial of Sen. Joseph McCarthy



THE PEOPLE OF THE
UNITED STATES
vs.
SENATOR McCARTHY

The Indictment of Senator Joseph McCarthy for Violation of U.S. Criminal Code, Title 18—Section 608; Section 202; Section 205; Section 241 and Section 953, Will Be Heard in the Court of Public Opinion Before the Honorable People of New York.

CHARGES TO BE PROVEN AT THE PUBLIC TRIAL

That the said defendant Senator Joseph McCarthy did:

- Support and conspire with pro-Nazis, anti-Semites and racists.
- Deposit in the bank \$172,623.18 in four years on a Senator's salary of \$15,000 annually which totals only \$60,000.
- Violate and act to destroy the Constitution, Bill of Rights and Civil Rights Act.
- Refuse to explain his acceptance of payments from Big Business interests for services rendered while a member of the U.S. Senate.
- Fake his war record to obtain medals from the Armed Service.
- Conspire to revive the Korean War and instigate World War III.
- Employ people charged with being moral degenerates and perverts.
- Utilize his high office for the purpose of character assassination and to besmirch and discredit liberals, New Dealers, progressives, and trade unionists.
- Employ stoolpigeons and professional informers and utilize the big lie tactics of the Nazis.

WITNESSES FOR THE PROSECUTION

PROF. CORLISS LAMONT	BEN GOLD	MRS. ESLANDE ROBESON
DR. ALPHUS HUNTON	LESTER COLE	ALBERT KAHN
JULIUS EINSTEIN	HOWARD FAST	LOU SPINDELL
REV. WILLIAM H. MELISH	ABRAHAM FLAXER	DR. MELBA PHILLIPS
ROCKWELL KENT	JAMES ARONSON	CHARLES ALLEN, JR.

Chief Prosecution Counsel — FRANK SERRI,
Former President Brooklyn Bar Association
Associate Prosecution Counsel — RUSS NIXON,
Former Director of Division for Investigation of Nazi Cartels.

ST. NICHOLAS ARENA, 66 St., & B'way, NYC

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'Martin Luther,' Film On Earlier Witchhunt

A welcome change from the usual Hollywood fare is the Louis de Rochemont production of "Martin Luther," now playing at the Guild Theatre, 59th St., and Rockefeller Plaza.

The events with which it is concerned are the highly critical and dramatic ones leading to the Reformation in 16th century Germany. It concentrates on the role played by Martin Luther in the break with the Catholic church and on the religious issues involved.

In the very beginning of the film the air of authenticity which pervades the film is evoked by the showing of period woodcuts depicting a wrathful God and the horrors of the damned.

We are then shown Martin Luther as a young law student in Erfurt Germany, about to give up his studies and retire to an Augustinian monastery—there to seek the answers to questions that plague his soul.

But peace of mind is not so easily found by Luther. He rebels against the concept of a wrathful God.

He abhors the flagrant papal excesses of the period, devised to increase the holy revenue and the prestige of Rome. He develops his own conception of God whose mercy cannot be bought but must be won through faith alone.

The last part of the film deals with his excommunication by Pope Leo X, his condemnation by Charles V, his refusal to recant his heresies at the Diet of Worms, and the Augsburg Confession of Faith by which his princely followers refuse to renounce their belief.

In the context of today's events, when those whose ideas are contrary to the ruling ideology of McCarthyism are persecuted, Luther's appearance before the Diet of Worms is especially moving.

Before the assembled dignitaries of the Holy Roman Empire, before the representatives of the Pope and before Emperor Charles himself, Luther bravely and proudly refuses to recant and in doing so asserts the right of all men each to speak and act in accordance with his own conscience.

In this scene as well as throughout the film Niall MacGinnis of London's Old Vic portrays as eloquent, forceful Luther. The roles in general are impressively portrayed and possess a degree of authenticity, and the costumes and settings are in keeping with the acting.

But the acting and the artistic production by Director Irving Pichel cannot overcome major deficiencies in the script. The makers of the film appear to be dedicated to the theory of the great

man as the motivating force in history and to the idea that religious events are to be dissociated from the economic and social events of the period.

It is true, and to the credit of the film, that the rising national spirit of the German people is indicated and shown to be one of the causes for the support given by the people to the Lutheran movement. Omitted however, is any reference to the role that the growth of industry and trade played in developing this national spirit and in unleashing those forces without which the Lutheran revolt could not have succeeded.

From the film it would appear that Luther's magnetism and the logic of his argument were the main causes for the success of the movement. For a more detailed account of this period in history the reader is referred to the chapter entitled, "The Union Shoe" in John Howard Lawson's "The Hidden Heritage."

In spite of its shortcomings the film is well worth seeing. In the present witchhunts Luther's ringing, "I shall not recant" is timely and inspiring.—J. S.

Film Glorifying Hitler Shown in Hamburg

HAMBURG, Germany, Dec. 9.—A documentary film biography glorifying Adolf Hitler, banned in all other German communities, had its public premiere here today in ten theaters.

An abridged version of the film "Bis Fuenf Nach Zwoelf" (until Five Minutes Past 12) was passed by the National Censorship Board. But it was banned by the nine German provincial interior ministers in a common decision Nov. 20.

Last week, however, Hamburg's State Senate lifted the ban.

Other west German provinces are now reconsidering the ban.



BOOK-SHOPPING FOR CHRISTMAS

Holiday book-buyers are urged to do their shopping at the Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 18 St., NY 5.

Here you'll find books within reach of every pocketbook, dealing with every area of human thought—history, biography, fiction, poetry, social science, children's books.

Here you'll find the works of the giants of Marxism during the past century, and two books by America's leading Marxist—William Z. Foster's *Outline Political History of the Americas* and *History of the Communist Party of the United States*.

A special for the holidays is Herbert Aptheker's *A Documentary History of the Negro People in the United States*, which has been reduced from \$7.50 to \$3.95.

High on the year's list is W. E. B. DuBois' classic *Souls of Black Folk*. Out of print for years, a new edition of this book is now on sale at the bookshop for \$3.

Other notable books in the field of culture and science on which prices have been sharply cut are *The Hidden Heritage* by John Howard Lawson, *Mother* by Maxim Gorky, *Jack London*, *American Rebel* by Philip Foner, *Poetry and Prose of Heine*, *The Correspondence of Marx and Engels*, *The Negro in Film* by Peter Noble, *Citizen Tom Paine* and other novels by Howard Fast, *Bending Cross*, biography of Eugene V. Debs by R. Ginger, *High Treason* by Albert Kahn.

There's a large collection of books of poetry and music reasonably priced, including *Montage of a Dream Deferred* by Langston Hughes, *Denmark Vesey and Other Poems* by Aaron Kramer, *Dangerous Jack* by Martha Millet, *The Road Is Rocky* by Don West, *How Music Expresses Ideas* by Sidney Finkelstein and the new *People's Songbook* *'Lift Every Voice & Sing'*.

Especially featured are books

Best Bets on Current Films, Drama, TV

MOVIES

Little Fugitive. Normandie, 57th St. and 6th Ave.

This Is Cinerama. Warner Theatre, 47 St. & Bway. Twice daily. Special mats. Sat. and Sun.

Julius Caesar. Plaza, 58th & Madison.

Joe Louis Story. Loew's neighborhood theaters.

Lili. Translux, 60 St. & Madison.

Matin Luther. Guild, 50 St. &

Rockefeller Plaza.

Sadko and Stars of the Ukraine.

Stanley, 7th Ave. & 42 St.

Stalag 17. Neighborhood theaters.

Justice Is Done and *Bitter Rice*.

Thalia, 95th & B'way.

Gilbert and Sullivan. Bijou, 45 St.

W. of B'way.

Public Enemy No. 1. Holiday, 47 St. & B'way.

The Living Desert (Disney). Sutton, E. 57 St.

The Actress. Trans-Lux, 60th St. & Lexington.

TV (Thurs. only)

Bob and Ray, comedy. Channel 7. 6:45 p.m.

Crowcho Marx. Channel 4-8 p.m.

Roy Bolger Show. Channel 7-8:30 p.m.

Basketball: *Knickerbockers* vs *Boston Celtics*. Channel 11-9 p.m.

Steve Allen—comedy. Channel 4-11:20 p.m.

DRAMA

Shakespeare's Othello. Jan Hus Auditorium, 351 E. 74 St. Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat., Sun. evenings. *World of Sholom Aleichem*. *Barbizon Plaza*, 58 St. and Sixth Ave. Nightly except Mon. Mats. Sat., Sun.

The Emperor's Clothes by George Tabori. *Greenwich Mews Theatre*, 141 W. 13 St. Nightly except Mon. and Fri.

Simpleton of the Unexpected Isles by G. B. Shaw. *Davenport Theatre*, 27 St. and Lexington Ave. Nightly except Mon.

Shakespeare's Richard III. *City Center*. 55th St. at 7th Ave.

Madam Will You Walk by Sidney Phoenix. *Theatre*, Second Ave. and 12 St. Nightly except Mon. Mats. Sat. and Sun.

Kismet. *Ziegfeld Theatre*, 54 St. and 6th Ave.

MUSIC

Philharmonic Symphony. Carnegie Hall, Thurs., Dec. 10, 8:45. Fri., 2:30. *Paul Badura-Skoda*, pianist. *Mozart Piano Concerto* in E Flat.

Philharmonic Symphony. Sat., Dec. 12, 8:45. *Rudolph Firkusny*, pianist. *Beethoven Piano Concerto No. 4* in G.

Budapest String Quartet. *Washington Irving High School*, Sat., Dec. 12. Tickets 75c from *People's Symphony Concerts*, 32 Union Square.

on the scoreboard

by Lester Rodney

Chats with Managers, Court Report, Et Al

IN THE LOBBY of the Commodore Hotel, where the baseball meetings were held.

BUCKY HARRIS, Washington manager, on the surprise deal which sent Jackie Jensen to Boston for Tom Umphlett and Mickey McDermott:

"Yes, it does seem like a good deal for us, doesn't it. However, remember that Jensen will do a lot of business with that wall at Fenway Park. Our park wasn't built for him. Umphlett is a very nice young ballplayer. McDermott gives us a first line southpaw to go with Porterfield and our righthanded pitching."

BIRDIE TERBETTS, new manager of the Cincinnati Reds; former catcher for the Boston Red Sox and Cleveland Indians:

"Yep, I'm a National Leaguer now. We have to beat those American Leaguers in the Allstar Game and World Series."

The twinkle-eyed Irishman from Nashua, N. H., one of the smartest and most popular veteran players around for years, and one who went out of his way in post-season appearances to speak of the meaning of real democracy on the diamond, is the manager chosen to replace Rogers Hornsby with Cincinnati ending its disastrous jincrow policy at last.

What does he know about Charley Harmon, the first Negro player to appear on a Cincinnati roster, a second baseman from Tulsa of the Western League?

"I've never seen him," said Birdie, "But I've heard good things about him, and I see in Sporting News he's hitting the ball hard in the Puerto Rico League, and that's no soft league."

"It'll be equal opportunity for all," he said, clapping his hands together amiably. "That's Birdie Tebbetts' plaform. I want the best team we can put on the field and that's what the fans want."

It is no secret that Birdie, who managed in the same league and knows the player, has urged proxy Gabe Paul to grab Vic Power of Kansas City if the Yanks don't intend to keep him.

EDDIE JOOST, newly promoted manager of the Philadelphia A's:

"Yes, I'll be a playing manager for as much help as it will be to the team...." On the much discussed question of becoming manager of players who've been his pals, "I'm not going to be a tough guy or a pushover either. The players will actually make the rules. They should be able to take care of themselves, but if any don't then it's up to me to find out why.... I'll regulate card playing if necessary. Young fellows really can get hurt in card games."

Joost wants to promptly put in his idea that all players should wear protective helmets. "I've been beaten twice," said the 37 year old California ("One more and I'd be out of business. Most of the A's use a helmet at bat now. I'd like to get everybody to use it and keep it on while running the bases."

He hears lefty Schantz has recovered fully from his arm trouble. "I'd like to have a flock of players just like him," sighed Eddie, who hasn't.

BASKETBALL REPORT: Seeing Seton Hall, last season's tournament champs, trounced by Temple 73-59 Tuesday night, you get a new appreciation of the departed Walt Dukes and Richie Reagan. All the others are back, and they include some good ballplayers and a couple of smart newcomers named Long and Petrie. But they were never in the game. They'll get better as the season wears along, but not as good as the team with Dukes and Reagan. As Honey Russell would be the first to say, it's easy to be a Coach of the Year when you come up with a guy as big and good as Dukes who runs like a deer, limits the other team to one shot only, scores in the bucketfulls, feeds smartly, and never fouls out.

This was considered an upset because of Seton's carry over rep and the fact that Temple was bowled over by 27 points last week down at Lexington when Kentucky's hot house powerhouse, champing at the bit all last season, resumed fire. But it seems Temple was tied with Kentucky with less than ten minutes to go in that game when the dam broke.

Temple was a smart looking, beautifully co-ordinated team in Coach Harry Litwack's second year. Watch their scores. Without any tremendous height, the Philadelphians will still leave a mark on this season.

Louisville showed two of the greatest "little men" we've seen in sooth Phil Rollins, who looks like Pee-wee Reese and plays like Ralph Beard on a hot night, and Corky Cox. Plus the dead-eyed Chuck Noble, they pulled away from a scrappy Manhattan club 87-76. They'll be back come NIT time. And by the way, they have some bona fide Kentuckians on the squad. Only four of the players come from Indiana.

Scores of interest: Ohio State nosed out St. Louis 84-83, and Purdue beat Bradley 77-73. The Big Ten must be improving, with Indiana great and Illinois strong. North Carolina State, touted as super duper with another influx of imported "best ever" sophs, plus vets back, was beaten by Wake Forest 81-89. The latter has an Indianan hook shot named Dickie Hamrac who must have murdered Everett Case's lads.

Tonight at Garden: The Knicks vs. the Boston Celtics in feature of a doubleheader following Philadelphia vs. Baltimore. Don Barksdale now with Celtics. This one is televised. A third straight loss and LaPachick starts worrying again.

BASEBALL THOUGHT again. Don't the Red Sox sound much more interesting to contemplate at the Stadium with outfield of Ted Williams in left, Jim Piersall in center and Jensen in right? The incredible-fielding Piersall, and the returning Willie Mays, will give the two leagues something special to see in center field defense.

CLAD TO SEE all the sports writers in town working again. But dear old Joe Williams lost no time showing where his heart beats. His first column headline:

Players Lack
Fan Support in
Pension Hassle

Anyone seen Williams on the streets polling the fans? Then there is Dan Parker of the Mirror, chattily resuming with the line "Isn't it mighty white of . . . etc., etc.

At the end of his column he asks "Did you-all miss us'n a teeny-weensy bit while we were out of circulation?"

The answer is "No."

The Secret Birth of the FBI

By Federated Press

WASHINGTON.—ON JULY 1, 1908, Atty. Gen. Charles Joseph Bonaparte, in direct contravention of the will of the 60th Congress which had adjourned a month earlier, quietly established in the Justice Dept. a private detective force which he called the Bureau of Investigation. The name was later changed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Bonaparte had first proposed the bureau in 1907. Congress, fearing the precedents in Europe of the undemocratic nature of national secret police, not only refused the request but felt so strongly against the idea that it passed a law prohibiting the Justice Dept. from "borrowing" agents of the Secret Service, which it had been doing, for detective work.

In his authoritative book, "The Federal Bureau of Investigation" (William Sloane & Associates, 1950), Max Lowenthal, New York corporation attorney who served under President Hoover and President Franklin D. Roosevelt, said both houses of Congress conducted investigations of all federal police after Bonaparte's action. After it was learned that "newspaper articles appeared disclosing the fact that dossiers had been assembled for President Theodore Roosevelt containing information about the personal affairs of various congressmen active in the campaign to investigate the federal detectives," the fury of Congress was redoubled.

Lowenthal said T. R. "created a diversionary attack on congressional enemies of the federal police and the bureau was allowed to live."

IN ITS EARLY YEARS the bureau precipitated two big scandals which almost cost its life. They were the slacker raids and the notorious Palmer raids.

The slacker raids were conducted from April to September, 1918, by the FBI under direction of chief William J. Flynn with the assistance of J. Edgar Hoover, a young Washingtonian. They were widespread and built public resentment because of their utter lack of discipline and preparation. Hundreds of police under direction of federal agents would swoop down on a locality in New York, or anywhere else, and arrest every man within reach who could not produce his draft registration card. Hundreds of men, some in evening clothes, some in work duds, were herded into police pens and held days before

being shipped to Army posts, where no preparations had been made to receive them.

The New York World charged the raids were "in defiance of American law." Other papers followed suit. Most of those arrested were proved to have registered before the raids. Those shipped to Army posts were set free because the Army was not prepared for them.

THE PALMER RAIDS were staged in November, 1929, and January, 1920. They were made by the FBI in enforcement of a law just passed by Congress allowing deportation of aliens with undesirable views.

Literally scores of books and pamphlets have been written about the Palmer raids and their inhumanity and utter disregard for fundamental principles of justice.

Under instructions from Washington, local police in scores of cities descended on meeting places, restaurants and recreation centers known to be frequented by "radicals."

Everybody in sight was arrested and held incommunicado in improvised quarters in federal buildings and police stations. Most were not allowed to see attorneys. They were jampacked in corridors without toilet facilities, water or food. Some committed suicide. Women were arrested in their homes in early morning hours and carted off to join the packed humanity in the pens. Many victims were held as long as six weeks.

The outrage was so great that a federal judge in Massachusetts exposed the whole activity in his trial of some of the victims. Similar exposures were made in Detroit, Chicago, New York and elsewhere.

In all, the FBI bagged 10,000 prisoners. After they had been held under inhuman conditions, all but about 500 had to be released without prosecution.

Hoover, the present FBI director, has tried in every way possible to dissociate himself from the Palmer raids. It has been claimed they were made under the direction of his predecessor and that he was just carrying out orders.

But indisputable records in the capital show that Hoover, then chief of the general intelligence division of the FBI, was actually in the center of the raids and worked out and transmitted the policy that prevailed during the terror.

(To Be Continued)

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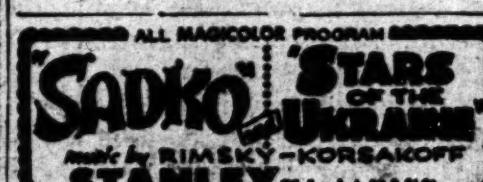
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LAWYERS' WORLD PARLEY SET FOR VIENNA JAN. 4-7

VIENNA, Austria, Dec. 9.—An to justify arbitrary methods, falsification of the law and misuse of power.

It declares that all lawyers "who have respect for the rule of law" have an obligation to fight for this rule. It says that conference to consider these questions can make a "useful contribution towards international understanding and goodwill."

"All those participating are guaranteed free expression of their opinions," declares the Call.

Those interested in attending are urged to communicate with Prof. Gerard Lyon-Caen, 123 Rue de Longchamp, Paris 16.

What's On?

DANCE TO JOSE BUDET'S Sensational Tropical Quintet, Sat., Dec. 12. Also enjoy and join in "Amateur Night." See Lloyd Gough in "Concertina." Hear Meyer Weise in new wit and humor at the Jefferson School Student Council Defense Dance at Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave., N.Y. 11, N.Y.

LYL XMAS DANCE against McCarthyism, Fri., Dec. 18 at Rockland Palace. Enjoy a bang-up dance with 2 bands featuring modern jazz with Art Blakey and his All Stars, and mambo with Alberto Santiago and his 12 Chakanunus. Help show McCarthyism how we feel about the attempt to silence the youth and outlaw the LYL. Let's jam the place. Adm. \$1.20 in adv. \$1.50 at door. Call OR 3-5509. 799 Broadway.

THE NEW KINSEY REPORT, "Sexual Behavior in the Human Female," will be discussed in a Forum, Sun., Dec. 13 by Dr. Clementina Paolena, and Dr. Harry K. Wells. Chairman: Mrs. Rosalia Berry at Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave., N.Y. Sub. \$1. Students 50c. Refreshments 8:30 p.m.

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